

U.S.
Medals
RARE
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COMPOSITIONS

Translation of Morin's Work on

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Indian Peace Medals.

U.S. MEDALS
RARE

M67 IS



Medal of the birth of the Duke de Berry 1686
In 1686, on the occasion of the birth of
his grandson the Duke de Berry,
Louis XIV had a medal struck
which had on one side his bust with
the legend "Ludovicus Magnus Rex.
Christianissimus," and on the reverse
the bust of his son the Dauphine and
of the latter three children: - Louis, Duke
of Burgogne, Philippe Duke of Anjou
and Charles Duke de Berry with the
legend "Fidelitas Domus Augustae",
et in the exergue the inscription, Caro-
lus Dux Bitur. Nat. XXXI Aug. MDCIXXXVI.
Some copies of this medal were taken
to Canada, where they created a great
sensation among the Indians who
saw in it not only the portrait
of the king but also those of his

son and his grandsons, in short the entire royal lineage, and as this medal was of quite large dimensions (41 millimeter) it became the object of the greatest carelessness.

Felicitas Domus Augustae 1693

The king having been informed of this, decided in 1693 to have a new issue of these medals struck with a few modifications, in order to distribute ^{them} as presents among the Indians of Canada. The inscription of the date of the Duke de Berry's birth having no longer any significance on these new medals it was replaced in the exergue by the date of the year MDCXCIII and under each bust was placed the name of the title of the prince it represented.

Seven. Deeph: Lud D. BURG; PHIL. D.
AND; CAR. D. BITUR.) As this medal
was intended for chiefs of different grades
it was struck in five different sizes,
measuring respectively $75^{\frac{00}{10}}$, 60, 41, 36 & 31
millimeters in diameter. The various cuts
were made by different artists, Roussel,
Molart, Hardy, Manger, Deline et
Barnard (I.B.) but the designs were
almost identical on each.

See figure I

This was the first medal struck
in France for the Indians of Canada.
A reading of the number of these medals which
were distributed, one would think that
several of them would have come
down to us, but so many causes
have concurred to make them

disappear (burying in sepulchres
 exchange for English medals; con-
 version into ornaments ^{etc.} that up to the
 present only one of them has been found.
 It is a silver medal of 41 millimetre
 with ship-bell (bélière), and bears
 the date 1693; it belonged to an old
 family of the Huron tribe at Lorette,
 and is at present in the possession
 of Laval University at Quebec.
 The matrices (molds) of all these
 medals have, fortunately, been
 conserved in the "Musée Métaux
 de la Commission des Monnaies et
 Médailles" at Paris, where bronze
 reproductions of them can be
 obtained.

But what proof have we
 that these medals were intended
 for

The Indians of America, since there is nothing on their face to indicate this. This indisputable proof is found in a letter of Madame Duplessis Sainte Hélène, a nun at l'Hotel Dieu (chief hospital of a city) at Quebec, to Madame Hequet de la Cluche, at Abbeville, bearing the date of October 17, 1723, conserve in the in the "Archives Nationales de France", et reproduced in volume XII of "La Revue Canadienne" (1875) where the reverend sister, in speaking of the customs of the Indians expresses herself as follows:

"The King Louis 14 had sent some rather large silver medals, having his portrait on one side and on the other

side that of his son and the three
 princes his children, to give to those
 who had distinguished themselves
 in the war. Since then a flame colored
 ribbon 4 fingers wide has been added
 which is greatly esteemed by them.
 When one of their chiefs dies he is buried
 with honor, part of the tribe is
 armed, several volleys of muskets
 are fired over the grave, and on the
 bier are placed his sword crossed
 over the scabbard and above is at-
 tached the medal in question.

Honors et Virtus, Louis XIV

On the occasion of the treaty
 of peace signed with England,
 Holland, Portugal and Prussia,
 at Utrecht, April 11, 1713, and

with Germany at Rastadt March 1714, some medals were struck by the different belligerent powers. France, obliged to accept burdensome conditions, particularly the loss of the territories of Hudson Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland which rendered New France as in a vice, had little glorification to perpetuate on hers. She could only celebrate the heroism of her great captains fallen in the field of honor, and Louis XIV, whose star was on the decline could say as did Francis I a century before, "Tout est lost save honor." He was satisfied however, as this treaty assured to his grand-son Philippe d'Anjou the succession to the throne of Spain which had been the first

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cause of this long war.

The medal which was struck has on its face the draped bust of the king with the legend "LUDOVICUS XIII. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX." and on the reverse, ~~the same as the obverse~~ ~~but~~ ~~are~~ ~~permanently~~ ~~the~~ ~~one~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~figure~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~hero~~ draped in a toga and crowned with laurels, the other by the figure of a Roman soldier, dressed in a tunic with a helmet on his head. The two figures have their right hands clasped, and hold in their left hands a lance, while at the feet of the first lies a horn of plenty, and above them is the legend "HONUS ET VERTUS."

See figure II

This design bearing a signature
 the letter "M" is attributed by
 some to Harnin, who, however, had
 died forty years previously;
 while others attribute it with
 no more reason, to Winslow
 who was hardly born, and
 who did not commence the ex-
 ercise of his art at the "Musée
 de Paris" until 1737. There is there-
 fore no more reason to attribute
 it to me than to the other, unless
 an unutilized cut of Harnin's was
 made use of, which is unlikely;
 it may be by the same electer who
 is spoken of in the "Circulaire
 Numismatique" of Spink in 1913,
 who signed with this initial
 a medal commemorative of the

convalescence of Ferdinand IV
 of Denmark in 1700, and whose
 identity has not been revealed; also
 it may be Christiani Wermuth, master
 of the Mint of Bruck, to whom the Em-
 peror of Germany had accorded the
 privilege, in 1699, of exercising his art
 at home, and who often signed his
 work with the single initial "W"; several
 examples can be seen in the work:-
 "Medallic Illustrations of the History
 of Great Britain, and Ireland
 to the death of Geo. II" published by
 the guardians of the British Mu-
 seum, but the rather mediocre
 workmanship of Wermuth
 makes me hesitate to attribute
 to him this beautiful work, and
 the difficulties I have encountered

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in trying to obtain information from
the mint, in this limited period of time
which we are passing, has not en-
abled me to elucidate this question.

Wermuth availed himself to such
an extent of the privilege of exercising
his art privately that nearly thirteen
hundred medals came from his studio
but a great number of them were
suppressed owing to their satirical
character. Altho he did not spare
Louis XIV in his satirical pieces -
he also produced several works
in praise of him.

Concerning the subject of the allegory
of this piece, there can be found an
interesting dissertation written in 1899
and published in the "Canadian
Antiquarian", under the title, "Medals

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awarded to the Canadian Indians
by R. N. M^r Lachlan, who, altho'
one of our highest authorities in
numismatics, in this article at-
tributes the medal to Winslow.

He traces the idea of the
allegory to a consular coin
of Rome, he concludes that the
artist has wished to represent
in the two Roman personages,
the Frenchman and the Indian making
peace at the great treaty of Montreal
in 1701.

It is probable that the artist
received his inspiration for the
design on this medal from the
Roman coin Tiberius, but it is risky, to
say the least, to assert that it is intended
to represent the Indian treaty of M. de Callière.

for Louis XIV would never have dreamt
 of placing the "Savages" on the footing
 of equality - that is seen in the figures
 on this medal. Even if we suppose
 that he did so in 1701, he certainly
 would not have wished to dish it up
 again, so to speak to the European
 powers 13 years later, and utilize
 an Indian allegory to commemorate
 the peace of Utrecht. It is therefore
 logical to conclude that this design
 was introduced and utilized for the first
 time for the medal of the treaty of 1714.
 Moreover, if Louis XIV had wished
 to be agreeable ^{to} and make allusion
 to the Indians, why did he not have
 them represented in their national
 costume, as did George I for the
 medal offered to the Indians of the

English colonies about the same time? We must have known that his indigenous allies knew too little about the history of Rome to appreciate the allegory of the Infirmitas.

Again, no indication can be found that this medal was struck before the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht whereas it is very possible that as soon as the peace with England was concluded, Louis XIV^e entrusted the execution of the medal to a foreign artist.

We can therefore conclude with sufficient certitude that this allegory signifies nothing else but what it represents: "Honor crowned with laurels, and Virtue clothed in the (attributes) (habelliments) of war,

united together under the shield (pro-
 tection) of Louis the Great. We find
 another proof for this deduction in the
 fact that, in the same epoch, a medal
 with this allegory but with a different
 face, was awarded in France
 as "Prix Universel des Arts." (Uni-
 versal Prize of the Arts), as is shown
 in the "Catalogue des Poinçons, (des)
 Coins et Médailles du Musée Natio-
 nale de Paris." This award would
 have been without significance,
 and hardly flattering to the re-
 cipients had it been true that one
 of the figures (Honor) was intended
 to represent the Red-skins of Canada
 fig 285 (?) I hesitate very much
 to believe that it was intended at this
period for the Indians of Canada,

for it was not engraved on
their account and as it was
not struck until the last year
of the reign of Louis XIV, it is
very doubtful that it could have
been known in Canada in time
for it to be destroyed, by the gov-
ernor, under the reign of that sovereign
moreover, not one of those medals has
been found in the possession of the
Indians. All those that have been
found among them, and which
are not simply reproductions,
bear the effigy of Louis XIV.

Louis XIV died the following
year. As his son the Dauphin & his
grand-son the Duke of Burgundy
had also died, his great
grand-son, aged five years,

succeeded him under the name
 of Louis ~~XX~~ and under the
 regency of the Duke of Orleans.
 The tokens of friendship, cemented
 by the presentation of medals,
 had, at that time entered to such
 an extent into the customs of New-
 France, that we witnessed a veritable
 orgy of demands for these decorations,
 until the governors could no longer
 satisfy them. One can estimate the
 condition by the following excerpts
 from the official correspondence.

October 8th 1721. M. de Vandreville
 wrote to the Council - I have received
 the letter which the Council paid me
 the honor to write the 20th of last
 June, in which I found the twelve
 medals bearing the portrait of the

King, four large and huit small,
 which the Council sent me instead
 of the thirty-six which I had hoped
 to receive and which were to
 have been sent to me last year
 to be distributed to the Abénakis
 Indians who are the most at-
 tached to the nation. But as
 these twelve medals are not sufficient
 for me to give one to all the chiefs
 to whom I have promised them,
 and as it is necessary for me
 to have some left for future oc-
 casions that may present themselves
 I beg the Council to be so kind
 as to send me next year the 24
 which have remained in France.
 The following year in a letter
 of Oct. 21, 1722, the Marquis de

Vandrenil acknowledges the receipt
of "12 medals with the portrait of
the King, (S. G. avois): 4 large &
& small, — (2).

and on his part the Marquis de
Beauharnois wrote to the Comte de
Maurepas, under the date of Oct. 15-1722
"that the adventure of our Iroquois and
Hurons against the Penards places me
under obligation to give some medals
to the principal chiefs of the party, I
beg of you, Monseigneur, to order some
sent to me next year in order that I
may be in a position to decorate them
with this mark of honor which makes
them (also) respectable among us.

In a "report", addressed by
Messrs de Vandrenil and Begun
to the Ministry, Oct. 26/1723, the

recommend that in order to stimulate emulation among the savages who distinguished themselves, it should send the following year 24 silver medals the same size as the last ones they had received.

On September 25, 1727 the Marquis de Beauharnois wrote to the Comte de Mausepas that the Reverend Jesuit fathers "had often asked him for medals for the resident Indian chiefs, to whom it had been the custom to give some; he begged him to send him a dozen little medals and six big ones. If this number did not suffice for this year, he would have the honor of demanding more of them the next year." And as the appetite

come in writing, he begged in another letter of Oct 17, 1734 "that he had sent him the following year two arzen. similar to the last he had received." And the same demands continued until the surrender of the country.

Now what medals were these which had such a great popularity in Canada. Where they still the medals "Solicitas Domus Augustae," which la Mother Duplessis Sainte Hélène spoke in her letter of Oct. 17, 1723 when Louis XIV had already been reigning for 8 years. Evidently not, and the Mother Duplessis could then have been speaking only of medals which she had seen or which had been awarded several

years before, neither could it
 have been the medal of Louis XV
 Bonus et Virtus, for a medal
 with the effigie of Louis XV
 would not have been presented
 during the reign of Louis XV,
 even though the recipients were
 Indians, and moreover, the
 letters of Governor de Vandreville
 dated Oct 8, 1721, and Oct 21, 1722
 speaking of medals "having the por-
 trait of the King" could only have re-
 ferred to the King then reigning
 Nor could it have been the medal
 Bonus et Virtus of Louis XV, for at
 that time this King was still a child
 and the medals bearing this allegory
 which have been found in the prob-
 ession of the savages are engraved

by Du Vivier, with a bust of Louis XV, representing a face much older than that of a child of eleven years, proof positive that they are of a later epoch.

Coronation of Louis XV.

The answer to this question has recently been furnished me by the discovery of a medal of the coronation of Louis XV which I found in the Huron tribe of Lorette. The chief, Bastien, traced back the possession of the medal for about two centuries. It is silver piece of 32 millimeter, engraved by Roether, whose initials, J. C. R. it bears on its face the bust of the child-king, crowned, and dressed in the royal mantle and ornament, and the legend: "Lud. XV, Rex Christi-

anionus" and on the reverse the
 scene of the coronation with the legend
 "Rex Coelesti. Obo Unctus," and
 in the exergue "Remis 25 Oct. 1722"

Thron a bell-like ornament at the
 top is passed a double ring of silver
 to which is attached a small chain
 of the same metal, with which it was
 presented in order that it could
 be suspended about the neck.

See Figure 3.

One must therefore admit that the
 medals so urgently demanded
 by the governor and the commissioners
 from 1721 to 1734 are the medals of
 the coronation, and without doubt
 also some others of those which were
 struck to recall the events of the
 first years of the reign of Louis

but which related in no wise to the Indians, just as, several years previously, Queen Anne of England, had caused to be distributed as presents to the Indians of the English colonies, medals of her last victories, and even pieces of money, crowns (5-5), as we shall further see,

Honus et Virtus, Louis XV

Meanwhile, the problem of the relations with the Indians of Canada became each day of greater importance, and as the English succeeded in conciliating a large number of them thru treaties accompanied by the distribution of presents, les Français governors saw themselves obliged to strive with them by the same means.

Du Vair, who was at that time the medalist appointed by the king was ordered to prepare a design for a medal which, it was intended should produce a great effect among the Red-skins; and he believed he could not do better than to re-edit for their benefit the allegory *Honus et Virtus* of Louis XIV with some alterations.

The face of this medal represents the draped & laurel crowned bust of Louis XV at its age of manhood, with the signature of the artist below and with the legend "*LUDOVICUS XV, REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS*," ~~mais~~ but the figure *Honus* in this medal differs from that of the Louis XIV

medal, by being presented full face, the breast entirely uncovered, holding the lance in the right hand and giving the left one to the figure Virtus; the rest of the reverse is nearly the same as the other.

It is not dated but it can be placed in the decade \pm 1730, if the figure of the King is compared with that seen on certain pieces of money of that epoch which bear the same bust of Louis XV., engraved by De Viries. (See Figure 4)

This medal pleased the savages enormously, for they believed they saw in it, (so wrote J. A. in an article on the "Médailles d'honneur pour les Indiens" published in the "Annuaire de la Société Française de

"*Numismatique*" of 1889) "the friendship of the French and the Indians, the latter represented by the personage simply draped, the former personified by the Roman Warrior. It is also probable that the medal was distributed the more generously because the English were at that time coming, by the same means, the friendship of the Bores; and as it was necessary to observe the distinctions between the chiefs of different grades, the medals were made in varying sizes.

(Cf. "*Catalogue de la collection Gerald E. Hart*," sold at auction by Scott, in N.Y. in 1895.)

Altho we know only one copy of the medal *Filicidas Domus*

Augustae, we have several of the ones of Louis XV Honos et Virtus. The Library of Parlement Laval University, Messrs R. W. M^c Lachlan and W. H. Hunter, possess some copies, and the Hunter collection even offers a curious example of the rivalry which existed between the French and the English in assuring the friendships of the Indians. It is a silver medal Honos et Virtus on which has been simply stamped the name of George III (spelt George) above that of Louis XV, leaving his picture and the rest of the legend intact, and it was undoubtedly again distributed among the Indians as an English medal.

Certain numismatists have felt

Obliged to raise a doubt as to whether or not these medals were intended for the Indians of Canada, but a conclusive proof is found in a letter of Father Roubaud, Jesuit missionary among the Abenakis, written from the mission of Saint-Francois, October 21, 1757, and reproduced in the third volume of the "Lettres edificantes et curieuses écrites des Missions Étrangères," (instructive and curious letters written from foreign missions), in which he describes a great assemblage of Indian warriors and says: "The only things distinguishing the chiefs from the caplains are the neck-piece of the latter, and the medallion worn by the former. This medallion

shows on one side the portrait of the King and on the reverse Mars and Bellone clasping hands, with this device: "Virtus Et Honor."

But we have arrived at the period when the "few acres of snow," if I may say M^{me}. de Pompadour the night mare; therefore the King did not hesitate, notwithstanding the devotion of M^{me}. de Pompadour and the valor of L'Évêque, to cancel with one stroke of his pen the possession of this domain, which, to him, was not worth the Parc-aux-Cerfs.

Sixty thousand French implanted at the expense of the greatest sacrifices on the shores of the St Lawrence, and as many Indians scattered from Acadia (Nova Scotia) to the Mississippi, who had ruled

their fortune with that of the
flag of the fleur-de-lis, were
delivered to the mercy of the
conqueror. At first disconsolate
over this abandonment, these French
in despair, having waited three years
in the hope of seeing the white
sails of the French ships re-
appear under the walls of Quebec.
At first these French of Canada,
^{were} disconsolate at this abandonment,
then, after waiting three years in
the hope of seeing the white sails of
the French ships reappear under
the walls of Quebec, in despair
they became first of all Cana-
dians, and gathered courageously
around the new flag which pro-
tected their homes, ready from that

time forth to defend it with their blood, even against those who had displayed it in America, but who trampled it under foot several years later. While the Indians, at first sadly, then joyously brought their French medals in order that the name of the new sovereign might be substituted on them.

II English Medals.

From the foundation of her colonies of Virginia & New York England had tried to gain the friendship of the Indians, as much to win their favor in the establishment of her colonies as to make them her allies in her struggles against France in the New World.

Accordingly she did not delay in turning to account the vanity of the savage by ornamenting him with medals, which, while they satisfied this passion, at the same time secured his allegiance in favor of the reigning sovereign, for the simple reason that we must serve the one whose living we mean. (Gay, loc. cit.)

The giving of these insignia answered still another purpose.

As they were accorded, knowingly only to those Indians who were entitled to them from special merit, they served as badges of identification to enable the recipients to penetrate into the settlements of the colonists.

In fact it is known that the first colonization of the English in Virginia, in the Carolinas, in Pennsylvania, and in New England, encountered as much hostility from the natives as did those in New France, and that the colonists were obliged to surround themselves with every kind of precaution in order to protect themselves against massacre, incendiarism and pillage on the part of the tribes among which they lived. 290

A law adopted by the Colony of Virginia in 1661 decreed in effect that: - badges (VB) silver plates and copper plates with the names of the towns engraved upon them, be given to all adjacent kings within

our protection" (Hennings Statute-at-
large II, page 142), and other
laws even provided for the im-
position of a fine or punishment
inflicted in the form of whipping
on all visitors who sojourned
longer than a certain time in
the settlements (Enacts, "The Present
State of the British Empire," Vol.

Charles II, 1683.

It would seem that the first
English medal which served
at the same time as an honorary
recompense and as a mark of
identity for the Indian was
the one which Charles II had
struck toward 1683, and
which is described in Hanks

catalogue: "Medall's Illustrations
of the History of Great Britain
& Ireland to the death of Geo. II."
published by the Syndics of the
British Museum with the men-
tion: "It is probable that it
was intended to be distributed
as a present by the king.

The face of the medal has on it
the bust of Charles II with the
legend: "CAROL. II D. G. ANGL.
SCOT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX"
and on the reverse the royal arms,
quartered, ^{in the} first, of England,
in the second, of Scotland, in the
third of France, and in the
fourth of Ireland, surrounded
by the garter bearing the device:
"HONI SOIT, QUI MAL Y

PENSE," with the crowned lion and the unicorn collared & chained for supports, the helmet with seven gratings surmounted by the crown, with a crowned lion at the apex, and accompanied by acanthus leaves, and on a pennant in the exergue the device "Dieu et mon droit." The medal measures 53 millimeters and has a ring attached so that it can be suspended around the neck, like most of the old English medals intended for the Indians. The matrices molds for the medal were engraved by Roettier and

are in the British Museum.

{ Ecussons de Charles II }
{ Escutheons of Charles II }.

More convincing than the rather vague indications obtained from the British Museum that this medal was struck for distribution among the Indians of America, is the discovery of those engraved escutcheons bearing the legend: "CHARLES II, KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, IRELAND AND VIRGINIA," and as emblems the lion, the fleur de lis, the shille and the harp, to which has been added, in one corner, another which appears to be

a tobacco plant representing
Virginia; The three emblems
bear respectively the follow-
ing inscriptions: - the first -
"THE QUEEN OF PAMUNKY"
the second "YE KING OF
PAMUNKEE" and the third
"YE KING OF PATOMACK"

There is no doubt that these
medals were presented
as much as a mark of honor
as for a colonist to give the
rights of citizenship in the
settlements of the colonists, to the
respective recipients, who at
this period were ruling over
the Indian tribes of Virginia
and the shores of the Potomac.
The medals are of silver, oblong

in form, measuring 4x6 inches
in diameter, and having on the
reverse five rings to hold them
in place. the first - is in
the Scott collection of Baltimore,
and the other two belong to the
Historical Society of Virginia.

There is no longer to be found
on them is enclaved any indication
which would fix their date
but Betts places them between the
years 1670-1674 in his excellent
work "American Colonial History
Illustrated by Contemporary
Medals," and the Rev. H. E. Hayden
describes them in detail, but without
assigning to them any date, as being
the first medals relating to the Indians
of America, in a learned article

presented to the Historical &
Geological Society of Wyoming
in 1885 under the title "An
account of various silver &
copper medals presented to
the North American Indians
by the Sovereigns of England,
France & Spain from 1600-1800".
Let us note, in speaking of Charles II
that it was he who at the time
of his restoration in 1660
founded the Royal Society of
London; it was also in his reign
that the architect Wren com-
menced the construction of Saint
Paul's Cathedral in London, and
and that the Hudson Bay Co.,
organized by the French fugitive
Radisson, obtained a charter,

which gave him the right to negotiate
in all the harbors of that bay.

The first authentic mention
of a distribution of English
medals to the Indians is found
in Vol. V of the "Documents relatifs
à l'Histoire législative de New York",
where is reported the discourse
of Robert Hunter, Governor of
New York to the Sachems of the
Five Nations assembled at Albany
August 16-1710. Speaking of Queen
Anne, reigning at that time, and
of her victories over the French
armies, he alluded to their brothers
who had seen the great queen &
her court in England, and he said
to them: "Her Majesty has sent
them, as a pledge of her protection

and as a memorial to them of
their fidelity, a medal for
each Nation, with her Royal
Effigies on one side, and the
last gained battle on the other,
which, as such, she desires may
be kept in your respective
castles for ever. She has also
sent her Picture in silver, worthy
to each Nation, to be given to
the chief warriors to be worn
about their necks as a token
that they should always be re-
ady to fight under her Banner
against the Common Enemy."

{ Prise de Tournai, - Anne 1709

{ Capture of Tournai - Anne 1709

The Reverend Hayden ex-
presses the opinion, in the

article cited above, that this medal of the "last victory" of Queen Anne, to which the governor made allusion, was the one which was struck in 1709 to celebrate the capture of Tournai, representing on the face the bust of the queen with the legend: "ANNA. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REG." signed with the initials I. C. (John Croker) and on the reverse Pallas (Athena), seated, leaning with one hand on a shield and holding in the other a lance on which is fastened a mural crown(?) with the legend "TORNAO EXPUGNATO" and in the exergue MDCXCIX. The "pictures in silver" intended

for the principal warriors
of each nation were simply
one crown piece with the
effigy of the queen (cf. Hayden, loc. cit.)
(See Figure 6)

{ Bataille de Malplaquet, 1709
{ Battle of " "

This opinion is certainly worth
respecting, but I am more in-
clined to believe that the medal
has reference to the battle of Malplaquet
won by Marlborough and the
prince Eugene against Villars
and Boufflers eight days after
the capture of Tournai (September 11/1709)

The speech of Governor Hunter
says in effect that the medal
offered to the Indian Sachems

bears on one side the royal picture
and on the other, "the last battle
won"; now the capture of a city
is not precisely what is under-
stood by the word "battle," while
the representation of the victorious
attack on the French intrenchment
in the wood of Taisnières which
Croker has engraved on the medal
intended to celebrate the English
victory of Malplaquet agrees
better with the words of the governor;
moreover the crafty officer must
have shot that the scene of a combat
in a forest would greatly please
the Indians.

The face of this coin represents
the crowned bust of Queen Anne
with the legend; "ANNA D. G."

MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB.
REC.", and underneath
the initials of the engraver T.C.
on the reverse are seen the allied
battalions attacking the French
intrenchments in a woods and
above them is Victory with two
crowns of laurel; in the legend
on reads: "CONCORDIA ET
VIRTUE" and in the exergue
"GALLIS AD TAINIÈRES
DEVICTIS, AUG. XXI MDCC
It measures 48 millimeters.

(See Figure 44)

Let us note that at this period
England had not yet adopted
the reform of the Gregorian
calendar which had been used
by the Catholic nations since 1582.

she accepted it only in 1752,
and this explains the divergence
of dates for the same event, according
as it concerned a Catholic or a
Protestant country. Let us hope
that as a result of the intercourse
of ideas which are developing
between the allied powers in the
course of the present war, the evident
advantages of the metric system will
impress the English people, and
that the Gregorian Calendar will
be accepted by the Russians and the
Greeks.

The other medals of English
victories to which Governor Hunter
may have alluded are: The one
of the surrender of Mons October ²⁵/₁₇₀₉
The one of the capture of Denai June ²⁷/₁₇₁₀

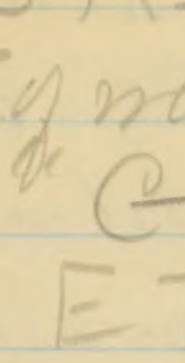
and the one of the battle of d'Almenar
July 27-1710; but if we take into
account the time necessary for the
engraving and striking of the coins,
as well as the length of time of
the transatlantic crossing at
this period when steamers were unknown
one must at once put aside the
hypothesis of the last two medals,
while between the allegories of the
captures of Tournai and of Mons
and the portrayal of the victory
of Malplaquet, one cannot hesi-
tate to believe that it is this last
coin with which the sachems of
the Five Nations were decorated
{ Traité d'Utrecht, Anne, 1713
{ Treaty of Utrecht, Anne 1713
On the occasion of the Treaty

of Utrecht - and followed the war
 about which we have just related
 some incidents, Queen Anne caused
 to be struck a medal which
 had on its face her bust with
 the legend "ANNA D. G. M A C.
 BRI. FR. ET HIB. REG."
 and on the reverse Britannia,
 standing, holding an olive
 branch in her right hand and
 a lance with shield in left, between
 two scenes, maritime & agricultural,
 and the legend "COMOSTITIS
 VENERANTUR ARMIS"; in
 the exergue "M DCC XIII". Was
 this coin offered to the Indians of
 the English colonies? It is very
 probable altho no mention of it
 is found in the colonial annals,

and there is the same doubt
about this medal as we spoke
of concerning HONOS ET
VIRTUS of Louis XIV.

George I, 1714.

George I mounted the
throne of England the following
year and was the first to
have struck for the Indians
medals bearing a symbol personal
to them. It is these medals which
were the subject of the interesting
study by the Rev. H. E. Hayden,
mentioned above, in which he de-
scribes them in detail. These
medals carry on the face the
draped & laurel-crowned bust
of George I with the legend:
GEORGE KING OF

"GREAT BRITAIN", except
one variety of which the legend
is in Latin "GEORGIUS MAG.
BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.";  the reverse represents an Indian
under a radiant sun, at the
foot of a mountain drawing
an arrow on a deer; four known
varieties of it exist. Up to the present
none of these coins have been found
in silver, and the copies in bronze
and in copper (brass) which are
known are very much worn away
corroded by ~~them~~ from having been
a long time in the earth where
they were found, which is the case
with the one I possess; however
there is one in the Parliament
Library which is in a good state

of preservation. They measure respectively 50, 48, 46 and 25 millimeters, and almost all have a bilobed shape.

(See Figure 7)

The coins thus analyzed by Hayden bear no date. But he refers to the discovery mentioned by Charles Miner in his "History of Wyoming" (History of Wyoming) where he speaks of a medal bearing on one side the effigy of George I. with the date 1714 and on the other side an Indian chief. This medal must have been discovered by Miner or in 1814 on the site of the ancient fortifications of Milk-Barre, and been placed in the Museum of

the Historical Society of Philadelphia; but the exactitude of its description is doubted by Hayden, and it does not agree, moreover, with the reproduction yet given by Miner himself; as this description, however, differs in several points from that of the medals of Hayden, it is very possible that this coin is totally different from the others.

{ George II mm dated

{ George II not dated.

In his work "War Medals and Decorations," Irvine makes mention of a medal similar to the one just spoken of, but issued by George II, bearing his bust crowned with laurels and armed with a cuirass, and the legend:

"GEORGIUS" II, D. G. MAG.
BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX."

the reverse also represent
an Indian aiming an arrow
at a deer in flight. This
medal which is also without date
was found in 1865 at Lacka-
wanna, Penn; it is of bronze
and measures 25 millimeters
in diameter. This medal of
George II can be seen in the
collection of the library of Parlia-
ment at Ottawa, but its diameter
is larger than the one given
it by Downie 26

George II 1731

The catalogue of Hawkins
("Medallic Illustrations of the History
of Great Britain and Ireland,

makes mention of a coin struck in 1731, in the reign of George II, which is of the same type as the one of Charles II which we have described above as being probably the first English medal distributed to the Indians. It has on the obverse the picture of the king with the legend: "GEORGIUS II, D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. H. REX, F. D.", and on the reverse the royal arms with their various emblems. It is of silver, measures 47 millimeters and has a ring

(See Figure 8).

Almost all the English medals given to the Indians up to the middle of the last century are

of the same type, that is to say, they have on the obverse the effigy of the reigning sovereign, with his name and his titles in the legends, and on the reverse the royal arms with the garter, the devices, supporters, coronet, crest and other royal emblems, and altho Hamkins does not venture to state precisely the destination of this medal of George IV any more than that of Charles II, he becomes a little more precise, for he adds: "Perhaps the badge of a Society, or for distribution amongst the Chiefs of the American Indians." We are going to see that this last hypothesis seems well founded.

In 1753, Sir Danvers Osborne who
had just been appointed governor
of New York, brought from England
thirty silver medals in leather
cases, with scarlet ribbons and
silver clasps to be presented
to the chiefs of the Six Indigenous
Nations. Belts ascribes these medals
to the year 1753 and describes
them as being cast and chased,
with a silver ring, having
on the obverse the bust of George II
crowned with laurels and the legend
:"GEORGIUS II, D. G. MAG.
BRI. FRA. ET. H. REX. F. D."
and on the reverse the royal arms
with the usual emblems & the
device "DIEU ET MON DROIT"
"GOD AND MY RIGHT
(law)"

Tarbutton, however, in his catalogue does not mention it at this date, and I am led to believe that the medal here in question is the one of 1731, of which Sir Danvers Osborne could the more easily have made use in that it was not dated, and as there had not been sufficient time between the date of his nomination and his departure for America, for the striking of a special medal for his new subjects the Iroquois.

Dr Callaghan, the erudite historian of N. Y. has published an article on this subject in volume IX. first series of the "Historical Magazine" of September 1865,

it is the source of the information given above but Hayden who makes mention of it in his article, atrociously confounds this medal, thru an excusable anachronism with the various medals of George III, described by Sandham in his work: Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada.

Another fact which leads one to reject the idea of a special striking of these medals for Sir Danvers, is, that on the second of the following January (1754) Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia wrote to Colonel Washington: "I have sent you some medals for y^r self, Colo. Fry, the Half King,

Monucaloocha, the Chiefs of the
Delawares and Shawnee, to mean
as tokens of his Majesty's favour"
("Dunwiddie Papers Vol. I" in
the "Collections of the Virginia
Historical Society"). The medals
thus distributed by governor
Dunwiddie must have been
of the same production and
specie as those brought by
Sir Danvers Osborne; neither the
latter nor the former are mentioned
in the catalogue of the British Museum
and all must be of the type
which are found there which are
ascribed to the year 1731.

Altho extremely rare copies of
this medal have reached us
and correspond with Harkness

description; a superb one is to
found in the collection in the
library of the Parliament - at
Ottawa. M. P. B. Murphy, of Que-
bec, also possesses a very fine
one, altho pierced for suspension
and the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp,
in his article on the "Ornements
métalliques des Indiens de New York"
("Metallic Ornaments of the Indians of
New York") tells us that one, some-
what ill-treated by children, is
to be found in the collection of
John Jones of Baldwinville.

Since we are speaking of George II
and of the British Museum let us
note in passing that it is to this
king that this great institution
owes its origin. In the meantime

the cultivation of the arts had,
at this period, received sufficient
impetus in America for the pro-
duction of medals to be that of,
and as the Indians had always
remained the nightmare of the colo-
nists, the first works of the colonial
artists indicated this preoccupa-
tion in a very characteristic
manner. it was indeed necessary
to conciliate by good relations
these dreaded neighbors, or to se-
cure a relative repose by inflicting
blows which spread terror among
them.

Destruction of Kettanning, 1759

The first medal struck
in the colonies commemorated
the destruction, by colonel Armstrong

of the Indian village of Kittanning
on the Alleghany River, 45 miles
from Fort Duquesne, now
Pittsburgh, on September 8, 1756.

It was engraved by a gold-
smith of Philadelphia, named
Edward Duffield, and bore on
the obverse the ancient arms
of Philadelphia and on the reverse
the a scene depicting the destruction
of Kittanning; altho it relates
to the Indians, it cannot, however,
be classed among the "Médailles
décernées aux Indiens" ("Medals
awarded to the Indians"); this
would be irony —

George II, 1757

But the following year,

a philanthropic society of
Philadelphia, whose aim was
clearly defined in its rather
cumbersome name of: "Friendly
Association for Regaining and
Preserving Peace with the Indians
by Pacific Means," commissioned
Druffield to engrave a genuine
medal of friendship for the In-
dians, the striking of which was
entrusted to Joseph Richardson,
one of the members of the society.

It was not, to all the world, an
artistic master-piece, but as
it depicted in a dramatic
manner the good relations of
the white man with the Indians
it obtained a great success
among the latter. Its description

is: obverse, the bust draped
and laurel-crowned of George II
with the legend: "GEORGIUS II
DEI, GRATIA"; reverse, a
white man seated under a
tree, presenting the peace pipe,
framed with two birds wings,
to an Indian seated on the
ground opposite him, between
them burns a council fire,
and above them is a radiant
sun. the legend "LET US
LOOK TO THE MOST
HIGH WHO BLESSED
OUR FATHERS WITH
PEACE", covers the entire cir-
cumference, and the date
"1757" is in the exergue.
Diameter 45 millimeters
(See Figure 9)

The demands were numerous, and it was necessary to strike this medal several times, with the result that the last impressions showed a bad break of the matrix; nevertheless copies of it are rare, especially those in which the impression is intact. The government of the U.S. has had a new matrix of this medal made, and a reproduction of it can be obtained at the Mint in Philadelphia.

The "Mémoires Biographiques d'Antoine Bénézet" (Biographical Memories of Antoine Bénézet) published by Robert Vaux in 1817 gives us an interesting description

and a reproduction of this medal. Benézet was a Huguenot philanthropist whose family emigrated to Philadelphia in 1731. He spent the rest of his life to writing and to spreading propaganda in favor of the Indians and the negro slaves. He contributed in a great measure in giving birth to the idea of this medal.

Montreal in 1760

It has not yet been clearly decided to what the following piece is attributed. It was designed by McLachlan under the name of "Medaille de la Conquête" ("Medal of the Conquest")

in his article previously quoted and he expresses the opinion that it was distributed by Sir William Johnson, Major General and superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations, to the chiefs of the Indian troops whom he had led at the attack of Montréal, under Amherst, in 1760.

The design of this medal departs absolutely from the conventional types followed till now, for the obverse represents a fortified city situated on the bank of a river, and bears the inscription "MONTREAL" while in the exergue are formed the initials "D. C. F.";

in a depressed ellipse; the reverse is smooth, but on the copies that have been found up to the present, an unskilled hand has engraved as legend the name of the chief to whom the medal had been awarded, and as inscription the name of his tribe. This medal which is of silver, appears to have been cast and chiseled; it has a ring, and a diameter of 45 millimeter.

(See Figure 10)

at first, the picture it gives us of Montreal seems fanciful, but if one compares it with the views of the city which were published at this period, particularly those of the

London Magazine" and of the
"Royal Magazine" of 1768, and
those of Patten published by
Jeffreys in 1762, one will
easily recognize the same
source of inspiration; the
engraver here represents,
as well as it can be done in
the limited space of a medal,
the St. Lawrence River, the
fortifications, the hill of the cita-
del from which floats the
English flag, the church of
the Jesuits, the chapel of "de
la Congregation" (of the Congregation)
the parish church of Notre Dame
the chief hospital the church
of the Recollets, and a site
occupied, placed, however, two

Much in the background,
and supposed to represent
the General Hospital. McLachlan
wrongly claimed that the chapel
of Bonsecours was among the
towners thus indicated, as it was
destroyed in the fire of 1754
and it was only in 1972 that
it was reconstructed.

Altho the author of this medal
took the pains to place himself
well in evidence by monopolizing
the exergue for his signature "D.C.F.",
he has remained for a long
time unknown to our principal
numismatists; the novelty of the
design led M^r Lachlan to conclude,
in the study that he made of the
medal up to 1908, that it had

been produced in America by
an unknown engraver of New
York, while Belz contented him-
self by quoting this opinion, ob-
serving that the letters "D. C."
might very possibly be
the initials of this engraver,
and the letter "S." simply
indicate the word "fecit".
But the opinion of Mr Lashlin
has since been confirmed,
just as he asserted it in
a communication to "The
American Journal of Numismatics"
in 1909, and as we can get the
explanation by consulting
the work of Chappere "L'Esda
Antiquaire" or Howard
"Old London Silver"; this

mysterionis unknown is a
goldsmith by the name of
D.C. Finet, (whom Howard,
thru a typographical error
no doubt, named Finet) de
Chelsea, who had his mark
(the initials D.C.F in an
elongated circle) at the "Guild"
of the goldsmiths in London
in 1753. In the "Dictionnaire
des medaillistes" ("Dictionary
of the medalists") of Trosser,
at present in the process of
publication, we find that
Finet really did emigrate
to New York in 1754 that he
later died at Bethlehem in
Pennsylvania, then returned
in 1769 to Switzerland. These

biographical details have likewise dispelled the opinion of Beauchamp who attributes this medal (loc. cit.) to the period of the American revolution.

Twenty-three of these medals appear to have been distributed by Sir William Johnson; of this number, six are known to us up to the present; they bear the names of the chiefs Canaiya and Tekahonwaghs of the tribe of the Onondagos, Aruntés of the Mohawk tribe, Tantalkel, Songase and Madogah of the tribe of the Mohigans or Mohicans. The medal of Tekahonwaghs belongs to R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal,

and it has the following note
engraved at the bottom of the
reverse: "Taken from an
Indian chief (sic) in the American
War 1761"; if it belonged to a
chief killed in 1761, the theory
that it was awarded in 1760
would therefore be plausible.

M. W. H. Hunter of Toronto,
has recently presented himself
as purchaser of the medal of
Madoghk, and that of Tan-
tackel is found at the library
of Parliament.

George III mounted the
English throne October 25,
1760; the capitulation of Mon-
treal had just been signed
and the flag of the Bourbons

had been replaced by the
standard of St George
from the shores of the Atlantic
to the source of the Great Lakes.
But as peace had not yet
been concluded, England,
who wanted to maintain
her conquests in America
wished to gain the friendship
of the various Indian tribes by
recompensing the warriors
who had fought under her
flags and by making treaties
of friendship with the others.

{ Marriage of George III et Charlotte
{ Marriage of George III and Charlotte
A favorable occasion soon pre-
sented itself: on September 8, 1761,
the young King married Charlotte

of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the
loyal tribes expressed to him
on that occasion, their congratulations,
to which the King responded by
having struck for their benefit
a silver medal representing
on the obverse the busts of the King
and queen facing each other, and
placed under a curtain looped
with cord and tassels between their
heads, and on the reverse the royal
arms with the usual emblems.

(See Figure 11).

This medal has neither an in-
scription nor a date, but by calcu-
lating the time necessary for its
production, after the felicitations
of the Indians had been received,
one can, with absolute certainty,

assign it to the end of 1761 or
to the commencement of 1762.

Its diameter is only 38 millimeters,
a size customarily intended
for the common warriors, which
would indicate that it was
distributed in profusion, but,
as is almost always the case,
the little medals being less appre-
ciated than the big, their recipients
were more inclined to get
rid of them, and the number
of copies known are very limited.

On February 10, 1763 there
was signed at Versailles the
Treaty of Peace between France,
England, Spain & Portugal
by which the French possessions
in America passed definitely

To the French crown. The colony New-France founded by Champlain at the price of so much labor, and maintained for a century & a half at the price of so much blood, became English; the officers who had fought so valorously with Levis returned to France, after having burnt their flags, but the 60,000 colonists who remained attached to the soil watered by the blood of their fathers, rallied around their priests under the steeples of their churches, and, become English by allegiance, they remained French in heart and language, preserving, by virtue of their treaty,

the faith that the sons of St. Louis
had brought them.

But if the French Canadians
accepted loyally the change
of government which was im-
posed upon them, it was not thus
with the Indians, who, not being
(a) party to the treaty, did not
permit their territory and
their allegiance to be disposed
of without being consulted.

In March 1763, Pontiac, the
famous chief of the Ottawas, placed
himself at the head of a confederation
of tribes hostile to the English
domination, and succeeded, through
deceit and violence to take po-
session of most of the small forts
scattered over the immense expanse

of territory which stretched over
the entire length of the Great
Lakes and to the Mississippi.

At the time of its origin ^{the} conspiracy
was discovered by Holmes,
commandant of the Fort of Miami,
but General Amherst did not
at first realize the gravity
of the situation, and comforted him-
self by remonstrating with the
Indians. Nevertheless the forts in the
West fell one after the other into the
hands of Pontiac, who laid siege
to Detroit, and it was only by
information obtained from a
young Indian girl of the Chippewas
who was in love with comman-
dant Gladwyn, that the fort
was saved. Amherst, whose eyes

were finally opened to the gravity of
the danger, commanded Colonel
Bouquet to supply the menaced
posts with reinforcement and
food, and he summoned to
Niagara a large assembly of the
friendly tribes, in order to assure
himself of their loyalty.

{ Lion et Loup }
{ Lion and Wolf }

It is probably at this occasion
that the curious and very rare
medal "Lion and Wolf", whose
allegory has provoked so many
contradictory opinions among the
numismatics. It represents
on the obverse the armored bust
of George III, decorated with the
ribbon of the Garter, with the

legend: "GEORGIUS III,
DEI GRATIA," on the re-
verse a lion in repose under
a tree and a wolf who seems
to wish to attack him, while at the
same time keeping at a respectful
distance and indicating by his
attitude that he would flee at
the slightest parry; on the back
ground is seen, behind the lion,
a church and two horses which
he is protecting, and behind the
wolf a forest where he will be
able to take refuge in case of
pursuit. The medal is of silver,
measures 58 millimeters, and
has a ring by means of which
of which it can be suspended
about the neck. Only a few

copies are known. One of them which is at present in the Hunter collection, was found by a farmer by the name of Blentling while working on his farm near Berlin Ontario; believing it to be simply a tin shield he left it there for nearly a year, until his son, having learnt that this occupied the site of an old Indian cemetery, he thought himself to examine the "old piece of tin" and found it to be a superb copy of the medal "Lion and Loup".

(See Figure 12.)

The explanations which have given of this allegory up to the present time are more or

less lame, and stamped with
partiality on the part of their
author, for no one wishes to
accept for his nation the emblem
of the wolf which Taucres in
his work "Historical Record
of medals," and Dr Lachlan in
"Canadian Numismatics" attribute
to America, I hardly know with
what motive, since the United States
were not yet in revolt against
England at this time. But
for his part, attributes it, with
no more reason, to France, who
however had just concluded
peace with England, and who
loyally respected this treaty, in
even protecting the garrisons of
the English forts against the

attacks of the Indians (Cf. Parkman
"Conspiracy of Pontiac;" Bancroft,
"History of the United States," etc.)
No, the allegory of the medal,
the date on which it was struck
and the events which took place,
at this period, justify I believe
my decision in attributing it
to the movement that has
been called "The Conspiracy of
Pontiac."

It seems that two molds of
the reverse of this medal were
made with a slight modification
in the details, the form of the wolf
in one being emaciated, while in
the other it is corpulent; the
need of the second matrix, was
undoubtedly due to the fact that

the first ended by being broken, owing to the many medals which had to be struck for distribution to the various tribes, in accordance with their proclamation of loyalty to England. It appears that in 1889, these two varieties were found in an Indian sepulcher at St Joseph, in the State of Michigan, and one in the tomb of Olussa, the son of Pontiac, at Presque-Isle, at the mouth of the St Lawrence.

The fact that this medal was found in the sepulcher of Olussa, might be used by some to refute my claim that its allegory refers to the conspiracy of Pontiac, but I believe, that on

the contrary, this circumstance
proves my assertion, as it is
explained in two ways. It
is very possible, in reality,
that Pontiac might have re-
ceived this medal as a mark
of allegiance from a chief
who had allied himself with
him after having attended the
meeting at Diagana; but it
is still more probable that
Ojibwa or Pontiac himself, con-
quered by killing in battle
the chief who wore it, then,
as the Indians in their ferocious
combats, never failed to do, ac-
quired both the medal &
the scalp as trophies, the one
to adorn his neck, the other his belt.

While on this subject, let us recall
the report, made by Major General
Strange, of the battle of the Lake of
the St. J. rags, (Lac aux Brenouilles)
at the time of the second insurrection
of Riel in 1885; one sees here that the
Indians who took part in this combat
had conserved the custom of removing
the scalps and the medals of their
enemies killed in battle: "The fallen
Indian was the Chief. He wore the
Queen's medal, supplied by the
Canadian Government, an ornament
about the size of an agricultural
trophy for a prize pig. These medals
are solid silver, and much valued
by the chiefs, who hand them down
from father to son. Some of them
bear the image and superscription

of good King George III. The
next morning, on passing the spot
where he fell, I noticed the tall
athletic figure of the dusky war-
rior as he lay like a bronze statue.
He had lost his scalp this medal

Happy while united.

The great assembly of Magara
and the peace treaties with
different tribes which followed it,
necessitated the execution of a
roundable "medal of peace and union"
between the whites and the Indians.
hence the origin of the idea of the
medal "HAPPY WHILE UNI-
TED," which apparently was
made the object of a competition
as the four varieties of it which

are known seem to have been produced about the same period; altho they present rather notable differences of detail they have a common idea.

They show on the obverse the picture of King George III, with the legend "GEORGIUS III D. G. M. B R I. F R A. E T. H I B. R E X. F. D., with some differences in the treatment of the effigy and of the legend. The reverse shows us an Indian Chief holding a peace pipe, and an English Officer seated next to each other and clasping hands. The scenery of the background and the details of the treatment vary according to the medals, some representing

a sea-port town with bales of tobacco on which the figures are seated (Vattemare, "Collection of Coins and Medals of North America") ("Collection de Monnaies et Médailles de l'Amérique du Nord") Schurcraft, "History of the Indian Tribes") while others represent them seated on a rustic bench at the mouth of a river (Laurens "Historical Record of Medals"), Betts, Mr. Lachlan, "American Journal of Numismatics," etc.). But all bear the device:

"HAPPY WHILE UNITED"
Three have in the exergue the date "1764" and another "1766". It is probable that it was the wish to represent on all

the city of New York, the metropolis of the British possessions in America, and one of them, engraved by Finlet, the author of the medal of Montreal, bears his mark "D.C.T." in a depressed ellipse, and the inscription "N. Y O R K" stamped in the field of the reverse.

All these medals have a curious device to which the *bélière* (a movable ring for suspension) is attached. It is formed by bird's wing and a peace pipe, joined crosswise. It is a known fact that with the Indians, the wings of birds, particularly those of the wild goose, were numbered among their peace emblems (Cf. Hawkins, "Medallie Illustrations";

They are of silver, some struck and others cast, and their diameter varies from 76 to 50 millimeters; all are extremely rare.

"See Figure 13).

Treaty of Pontiac
(Traité de Pontiac)

Bell assigns to this same date (1764), and places among the medals "HAPPY WHILE UNITED, another, of the ordinary type of the royal medals, which is described by Tancréd (loc. cit.) with the information that various sizes of it were struck, the largest being more than three inches (pouces) in diameter

and that they were sometimes
presented with a silver chain
attached. The medal bears
on the obverse the picture of
the young king George III,
with the legend: "GEORGIUS
III, DEI GRATIA", and on
the reverse the royal arms
as they were represented
before 1801, thus: quartered,
the first - divided between the
arms of England and France
the second - those of Scotland -
the third - those of Ireland -
the fourth - those of Hanover.

But, the obverse of this
medal represents the same
effigy of the king as on that of

the Lion and Wolf, one should
rather conclude that it was
obscured with this reverse in order
to be distributed to the chiefs
of the confederated tribes, after
the negotiations of the treaty
of peace with Pontiac in 1765.
In fact we read in Parkman's
"History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac,"
(Histoire de la Conspiration de Pontiac)
that "on July 23, 1765 Sir William
Johnson met Pontiac and a
great number of his chiefs
at Onwego, and gave them
numerous presents," among
which must have been several
medals. Butts is of the opinion
that the medal Lion and Wolf

would have been given to these
Indians on this occasion; but
as this allegory would have
been rather insulting to them,
it is reasonable to believe that
it was replaced by the royal
arms, while preserving the same
obverse as on the medal Lion
and Wolf.

American Revolution
(Révolution Américaine)
Hardly had the last echoes
of the guns of Pontiac died away,
when another cloud much more
menacing appeared on the
horizon, I wish to speak of the
adoption of the Stamp Act, the

Law imposed by England
on her American colonies in
1765, in order to defray the
expenses of the government;
and of the indignation with
which this measure was re-
ceived in the Southern Colonies,
where the feeling reached such a
point that, according to Bancroft
it startled the
sentiment of revolt led
to American independence.

This law, rigorously de-
nounced even in England
by William Pitt, was repealed
It is true, the following year,
but the seed of revolt had already
been sown in the hearts of the
American colonists, and

we know by what succession
of events they reached the de-
cision, after a few years to
shake off the yoke of the
mother country.

Made wise by the ex-
perience of her relations
with the Southern Colonies,
England tried, at the first
rumblings of the tempest,
to conciliate the other elements
which she had recently en-
rolled under her flag.

She gained the affection
of the French Canadians
by her justice in adopting
the parliamentary measure
known by the name of "The
Act of Quebec," which

guaranteed to them the exercise
of their religion, the use of their
language and the other rights
which had been granted them
by the capitulation, but which
had never been very clearly de-
fined. By these means she made
of them grateful subjects, who, in
1775 defended her flag against
the American army in revolt
against her, while a certain
number of English merchants
whose secret sympathies were
for the Americans, held themselves
apart on the island of Orleans
(l'île d'Orléans) ready to cry
according to the result of the war
"Vive le Roi," or "Vive la Liberté!"
(Cf. "Garneau, Histoire du Canada")

In this critical situation, it was decided no longer to neglect seeking the important aid of the Indian tribes, whose co-operation might greatly influence the final result. These poor savages could hardly see their way in the political maze of the situation. When it was a question of a combat between the French and the English, their path was clear, but now, when it was only the English divided against each other over financial questions and other diplomatic puzzles, they no longer understood. All the same, their warlike nature being uppermost, they were disposed to follow on the war-path those who would be the first.

To persuade them with fine words accompanied by attractive presents.

At this point Pitt again intervened in the name of civilization to protest against the participation of the Indians in this war against the American colonies and the eloquent speech which he made in the House of Commons in 1777 against the Indian atrocities, carried to its apogee the popularity which his attitude on the Stamp Act had already won for him in the United States, but his words had only the effect of a protestation.

George III at the period of the American Revolution.
George III, à l'époque de la révolution Américaine.

Medals were therefore struck in profusion and entrusted to envoys commissioned to carry the good word to the tribes. The ordinary type bearing the effigy of the King with the legend D^N GEORGIUS III, DEI GRATIA on one side and the royal arms on the other was adopted. They were of various sizes, from 78 millimeters to 29, but from a sense of economy no doubt a large number were of the 'coquille' (shell) style, that is to say they consist of two sheets

of silver for the obverse & the reverse
joined together with a circle of
the same metal, with a ring
for suspension. They differ
not only in diameter but
in some minor details of exe-
cution, such as the number and
size of the rivets in the armor of
the king, and the position
of the lion and the unicorn
in relation to the device on
the royal arms. These medals
were distributed during the
entire duration of the American
Revolution.

(See Figure 14)

Betts connects most of these
medals with the 1762, because
the reverse of one of them (d

scribed by him under number 439)
is the same as that of the medal
of the marriage of George III
with the queen Charlotte, previous-
ly spoken of; but this is
far from being a conclusive
proof, since in the "Corrigenda"
of his work he declares that
the effigy of the king on the
obverse of this medal is of
a later period, and, indeed,
it is a known fact, that the
workmen, either intentionally,
or from ignorance or absent-
mindedness, sometimes com-
bined the obverse of one medal
with the reverse of another,
by employing the molds
of two different medals. More-

over it is easy to prove that
on all these medals the face
of the King is no longer that
of an adolescent, twenty years
of age, but rather that of a
man about thirty, which
would place them in the
period which I have as-
signed to them.

Commissions of the chiefs
(Commissions des chefs)
At this point there is an im-
portant innovation to be noted.
it is the grant of commissions
recognizing the authority
of the chiefs to whom the medals
are awarded, and conferring
upon them the official

investiture of their titles. These
document abound like commissions
of notaries or of "commissioners
for the summary decisions
of petty cases", as may be seen
by the following one, the original
of which is found among the
archives of the The Historical
Society of the State of Wisconsin;
I reproduce here only the
English text, but the document
is in the two languages:

"Frederick Waldman, Captain
General and Governor in Chief
of the Province of Quebec, Ec. Ec. Ec.
General and Commander in Chief
of His Majesty's Forces in said
Province and Frontier Ec. Ec. Ec.

To Chawanon, Grand Chief of the

Tollis-Aroines: (L. S.)

"In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment testified by Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Tollis-Aroines to the King's Government, and by virtue of the power in me vested, I do confirm the said Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Tollis-Aroines aforesaid, having bestowed upon him the great medal, willing all and singular the Indian inhabitants thereof to obey him as Grand Chief and all Officers and others in His Majesty's service to treat him accordingly."

Given under my hand and seal, at Montreal, this seven-

teenth day of August, one thousand
seven hundred and seventy eight
in the eighteenth year of the reign
of our Sovereign Lord George
the Third by the Grace of God,
of Great Britain, France &
Ireland, King, Defender of
the Faith, etc."

"By His Excellency's Command
"Fred. Haldimand,
E. Secy."

The form of these commission
measures eight-by twelve
inches. It is printed in English
and in French, with blanks
for the names, the titles, the diameter
of the medal and the date of its
concession. It is kept in mind

these details and above all
of the fact that the words
one thousand seven hundred
and seventy — are printed
leaving the figure of the decade
to be filled in, as well as the
diameter of the medal, one
will admit that the opinion
expressed above, in regard
to the various dimensions of
this medal, and the period
of its issue, is probable.

The Historical Society of
Wisconsin possesses a medal
obtained from a chief of the Wild
Oats (Menomonees) who are
probably those mentioned in
this commission. The chief
who owned it exchanged

it for an American medal
at the time of the war of the
secession, after a search made
by the order of the government,
with the object of getting rid of
the foreign medals. (Cf. J. D. Butler,
"Early Historic Relics of the North-
west" published in Vol. IX of
the Collections of the Historical So-
ciety of Wisconsin, (des Collections
de la Société Historique du Wisconsin))

The independence of the
revolted colonies was recognized
in 1783 by the treaty of Versailles,
and the Country was at last
able to enjoy a few years of peace,
in the course of which the new
republic organized its
political existence, while

England occupied herself with the internal administration of the possessions which still remained here in America. About forty thousand loyalists, among which were several Indian tribes, refused allegiance to the stars and stripes, and left their settlements on the soil of the United States, in order to settle in New-Scotland - New-Brunswick, and also in upper and lower Canada so as to remain English subjects.

It is to this movement that it seems reasonable to attach the medal "LOYAL ASSOCIATE REFUGEES," whose connection has not been clearly defined to this day (until now) (2).

but, as this medal seems to have been intended for loyalists of the white race as well as for the Indians, we shall describe it in another part of this article when we shall speak of the medals called "semi-Indians".

The numismatic history of the Indian medals is therefore almost as obscure at the end of the XVIII and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries as it was a hundred years previously; the following examples give us the proof.

George III 1794.

In the "Medaillier du Canada", of Laronx, in number 834, we find a little medal of 32

millimeters, of the ordinary type (obverse: bust of the king with legend; reverse: royal arms), signed by Miller and bearing the date 1794 about which no conclusive information can be found.

On April 1, 1793 Governor Simcoe wrote to the Colonial Office: "I wish you would send me out as Indian presents a few flags with the arms of Upper Canada. Remember also the 200 silver medals with the arms of Upper Canada which I requested last year to be sent out to be given as presents to the chiefs." As no trace of such medals has been found, it is very possible that those of 1794 have been substituted for them. Initial

a plausible motive for the issue
of these medals, may be found
in the fact that Lord Dorchester
was haunted at this time by the
fear of a rebound of the French
Revolution in Canada, which
made him try to gain the friend-
ship of the Indians through the dis-
tribution of this medal, and the
inscription stamped on its edge:
"MAY HE EVER REIGN IN
THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE"
would lead us to believe it.

This idea of the governors is seen
again in the fact that, in order
to inspire in ^{the} French Canadians
an aversion of the horrors which
accompanied the French Revolution,
there was printed in French at

about this time, in Quebec, and distributed in profusion a pamphlet written by Clergy, valet de chambre of Louis XIV, relating the captivity and the anguish of the royal family of France. This little medal of 1794 is very rare; nevertheless, the Library of Parliament and Mr. Hunter each possess a copy. The description of which Leroux gives us is incomplete as he makes no mention of the name of the engraver nor of the inscription on the edge (See Figure 15)

George III post 1801

For number 836 of the "Medaillons du Canada" of

Leroux, we find also the reproduction of another medal of 57 millimeters, which has on the obverse the same bust of George III which is seen on the medal "Lion and Wolf", assigned above to the period of the war of Pontiac, may of which the reverse shows us for the first time the royal arms the fleurs de lys and with the escutcheon of Hanover over all. Now, as it is was not until 1801 that a royal proclamation decreed the suppression of the fleurs de lis on the English arms, while the bust of the obverse dates from 1764, one must conclude that this medal was not struck

until after 1801, and that it
is the result of an anachronism
in the use of the obverse that the
bust of the King is of the same
age as on the medal "Lion and Loy".
Mr. M^r Lachlan possesses a very fine
copy of this curious medal which
I have been able to compare
carefully with that of the "Lion & Wolf"
and there is another in the
Library of Parliament.
(See Figure 16)

War of 1812 - But if the effects
of the French Revolution were
but little felt in the New World
it was not thus with the Napoleonic
epic. In 1806 England pro-
claimed the coasts of the European

in a state of blockade
continent from Peru to the Elbe.
She seized several American ships
which were carrying on commerce
in these waters, at the same time
she declared her right to visit
neutral ships and exercised
it by boarding the "Mhesapeake"
to the great indignation of the
Americans. Napoleon knew how
to profit cleverly by the sentiments
of hostility which were manifested
in the United States like an echo
of the War of Independence. He
stirred up the discontent of the
young Republic, and on June 18-
1812 the American Congress de-
clared war against England.
However, on neither side of the
American frontier were the people

ready for war, and the first skirmishes seemed to demonstrate that they had engaged in this war reluctantly. The alliance of the Indians, always ready to embrace the tomahawk was solicited by both sides, but the greater number of the tribes remained faithful to the British flag. One can imagine what terror these warriors must have created among the American troops by reading the proclamation of General Hull to the inhabitants of Canada in which he said: "No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. (Cf. Richardson, "War of 1812")

The series of engagements which took place on the land and on the sea during the two years following are well known - The Americans have transmitted to posterity the remembrance of their successes by the issuing of sixteen medals for their naval victories, and of eleven for those of their armies. On the Canadian side, the victories of Queenstown Heights, of Lundy's Lane, of Lacolle, but above all the glorious military feats of Chateauguay and of Chrysler's Farm, where the Canadian troops, assisted by a few Indians, fought victoriously against forces twenty times superior, are so well known that it is not necessary to recall them.

The Treaty of Ghent, signed Decemb
24, 1814, put an end to hostilities
but, altho establishing an honorable
peace for the two countries, it
did not settle the burning question
of the inviolability of the vessels
flying a neutral flag, which had
been the avowed pretext of this
war, while the secret object of the
United States seemed to have been
the conquest of Canada.

Today, a hundred years later,
a war, provoked by causes almost
identical, is inflaming almost all
of Europe and threatens to extend
to the other continents - In this
connection it is interesting to note
the opinion of Sir Archibald Alison
who declares in his "Histoire de

l'Europe pendant la Révolution française, published from 1833 to 1842, that "the Treaty of Ghent should be regarded rather as a long truce than as a final peace-making". Certainly, the right of search of neutral ships is a more troublesome actuality than ever.

George III 1814

In order to recompense the Indians of Canada for their loyalty and assistance in this war the English government had struck a splendid medal in three different diameters (75, 60, & 38 millimeters) intended for chiefs of varying grade.

The engraving of this medal was entrusted to Thomas Wyon, one of the members of that family of famous engravers who succeeded each other at the Royal Mint for more than a century. It is one of the most beautiful medals of this series, but I doubt very much if, at this period, we have the commanding presence that the artist gives him, for the English saying "the king reigns but does not govern" applied literally to his state at that time. The obverse of the medal bears the laurel-crowned bust of the king, covered with the royal mantle, with the necklace of grand commander of the Order of the Garter, and the legend "GEORGIUS

III, DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM
REX F.D.; the reverse bears the
royal arms surrounded by the
helmet and the crown with the
usual emblems and supports,
acanthus leaves, roses, thistles
and shamrocks, and in the
exergue the date "1814."

(See Figure 17).

Sainthill, in his "Olla Podrida",
vol. I tells us that in the place of
this reverse, Wyon had at first
represented England, seated, pre-
sents a medal to an Indian
of a handsome athletic bearing,
dressed in the costume of his tribe;
but that unfortunately, this design
was broken at the time it was
tempered and as the engraver

had not the time to make another
the one with the royal arms was
substituted in its place.

Potentats africains. (African potentates)

The policy of conciliating
the savage tribes by presenting
them with honor medals has
succeeded as well in America
that England did not neglect
to try it elsewhere; accordingly
one finds in the second volume
of the "Journal de l'Expédition du
Niger," published by the explorer
Lander in 1832, that "medals of
George III, struck for the Indian
chief of North America who took
side with England during the
war of 1812, have also been
presented to some African potentates."

lates in order to assure their friendship.

George IV 1821

Authors in numismatics make no mention of any Indian medals of George IV, neither of William IV, but M. Cyrille Tessier of Quebec, owns a beautiful colored engraving of which a copy may be seen in the Chateau de Ramezay, representing the Huron Chief Nicolas Vincent Tsawanhoni in gala costume, holding in his hand a superb wampum collar (which is also in the possession of M. Tessier) and wearing around his neck two medals with the mention that one of them had been presented to Tsawanhoni by King George IV.

on the occasion of a visit which
he had made, together with three
other chiefs, at the court at London
April 7, 1825—

These four chiefs had been
delegated by the Huron tribe
of Lorette to demand from the King
a certain part of their reservation
which was comprised in the fief
of St Gabriel, and of which
the government had seized,
with the other property of the
Jesuits after the death of Père
Cazet, "the last of the Jesuits",
who died in 1800. The delegation
arrived in England, Dec. 4, 1824
under the leadership of an
Englishman by the name of W. Cooper
who had been instructed

with the title of chief under the
name of Tourhamche, but it
appears, according to informa-
tion which has been given me
by the head Chief of the tribe,
that this ceremony gave them to
understand that they would
displease the King if they claimed
territory of which the crown had
taken possession. Consequently
they did not open their mouths
about the object of their visit, but
contented themselves by parading
at court and by accepting
presents and the attentions of
which they were the object, while
the members of the tribe who
had subscribed the money for the
voyage payed their expenses.

In a communication of A. E. Bulger to the "Canadian Antiquarian" (Vol. VII January 1879) and in another by Henry Mott to the publication "Canadian" (Vol. I 1889,) are found descriptions of the presentation of these chiefs to King George IV by Generals Brock and Carpenter; and the mention that the king, having noticed that they wore around their necks medals of George III, complimented them and offered to each one a gold medal bearing his effigy.

These medals were not however of solid gold, but rather of silver-gilt, so far as I have been able to ascertain from

the one owned by Kawarhoni,
which is now in the possession
of the chief Bastien of Lorette.
It is a beautiful coin of 70 milli-
metres, with a large ring and
ribbon for suspension, bearing
on the obverse the bust, laurel-crowned
and draped of the King, and the
legend GEORGIUS IV, DEI
GRATIA BRITANNIARUM
REX; the reverse is composed
of a wreath of laurel leaves and
stalks of wheat, joined at the
base by a bouquet of roses, of
thistles and shamrock, and closed
at the top by a royal crown;
the wreath surrounds the inscrip-
tion "CROWNED JULY XIX,
MDCCCXXI"; below it is seen a small

horse, running; the words GOD
SAVE THE KING form the
legend.

(See Figure 18)

The communication of A. E.
Bulger mentioned above, tells of
the presentation of a medal of
George IV by the governor of
L'Assommoir to a chief of the
tribe of the Chippewas or Sautaux
of Red Lake in the territory of Hudson
Bay, in 1823, and cites in support
of this assertion an aquarelle
representing this chief in company
with the governor and of the warriors
of his tribe at Fort Douglas,
in the same year, and wearing
this medal around his neck.
There can be seen, furthermore

at the chateau de Ramezay, the original painting of the reception of Robert Symes, merchant of Quebec, elected to the grade of honorary chief of the Huron tribe of Lorette. In this painting one sees around the neck of each chief the gold medal of George IV together with a silver medal. This sovereign was very ostentatious; however, everything would lead one to believe that he had no medals struck especially for the Indians but rather that he distributed to them the one of his coronation.

William IV 1832

Tancred (loc. cit., pages 83) mentions a medal struck

in the reign of William IV
in 1832, with the object of cementing
alliances with the petty Kings of
Senegambia and of the other pro-
vinces of the west coast of Africa,
in the course of the exploration
and settlements made by England
on this continent. This medal
bears on the obverse the bust of the
King, and on the reverse the
royal arms. it is made of silver with
a ring of the same metal and
measures 76 millimeters. The
Murdock collection, sold at
auction in London had a
copy of it.

As was previously stated the
medal of 1814 struck for the
Indians of America, was also given

to the African potentates; it is probable that the same plan was adopted with the medal of William IV, who, similarly, had no medals struck especially for the Indians of Canada, and as these coins are all of the same type and bear no inscription ^{which} more distinctive for one country than another, the king could use them ^{for} showing his friendships in Africa as well as in America.

There is besides, a circumstantial proof which leads us to conclude that the medals of William IV were issued for the Indians of Canada; it is the grant of commissions, similar in price to that of Governor Haldimand, of which we have

spoken before, conferring the
title of "Chief" or of "Great Chief"
on the Indians under the reign
of this sovereign. The existence
of these coins seems little known,
but I have the good fortune
to possess those which were is-
sued in favor of Francois Papineau
Chako-mi-pa-kie, great chief
of the tribe of the Nipissings of the
Lake of the Two Mountains. The
first signed by Governor Kempt
June 1-1830, in the reign of
George IV, conferring on him the
title of "Chief", and the second signed
by Lord Gosford June 1-1837
in the reign of William IV, recog-
nizing him as "Grand Chief"; these
Commissions are printed on parchment.

in English & in French, with blanks
for inscribing the name, the title and
the date, and also the text makes
no mention of the "medal" it is very
probable that they were accompanied
with these decorations, as the custom
had been previously established.
Victoria, 1840 - The use which
has been made in America of some
medals designed for the African pole
late, leads us to mention the
conclusion made by certain authors,
of the classing among the Canadian
medals of one of the most beautiful
samples of our Indian numismatics.
I refer to the Victoria Medal bearing
the date 1840, which, it is said by
Mr Lachlan, was struck for the
purpose of sealing the treaties

made with the Indians in the first
years of this queen's reign, as well
as to recompense the neutrality
of the tribes at the time of the insur-
rection of 1837. Tancred (loc. cit.)
however, affirms that the medal
was struck in 1840 for the African
chiefs of Senegambia, and he even
gives us the exact number of the thro-

It would, indeed, ^{seem} have been strange
to have put the date 1840 on a coin
intended to recall events from
1837-38, or even treaties which
have been signed at different
periods during the first years of
Victoria's reign, especially as those trea-
ties refer only to grants & relinquish-
ments of territory and as those who

date from 1840 are of little importance, but we have seen that the English sovereigns were not over particular as to the individuality. Those for whom these coins were intended, copies having been found among the Indians of Canada as well as among the American polemates. we may therefore accept without scruple the theory that, even if struck in the first instance for the King of Senegambia, these coins have also been distributed in Canada as Indian medals. This opinion is moreover confirmed by facts: I went to the Indian village of Lorette to interrogate the chiefs of this tribe, and I ascertained that the grand chief Bastien, elevated to this post in 1883, & deceased in 1896.

had been made sub-chief in 1841,
& that he had received on this occa-
sion the Victoria Medal with the date '1841'.
I also saw here, two modules of the
medal, in silver, measuring respectively
75 & 38 millimeters, which I was told
had been awarded to Nicolas Vincent
Tsanwankoni, the recipient of the medal
of George IV, previously mentioned. His
son, M. J. G. Vincent, became a priest -
and died last year at about 70 yr
of age.

M. P. M. Nickham, of Saint-Lambert,
also possesses one of these medals of a
large diameter, as well as a photograph
of the great-chief Bastien, taken at the
Livernois studio at Quebec, in military
dress, with embroidered epaulettes,
belt with arrow, shoulder belt of war.

kum, silver bracelets, feather head
dress, and about his neck two medals
one of which the picture of Victoria
can be clearly distinguished.

The Society of Archeologie & of Munis-
cipalities of Montreal possesses, in its
Indian gallery of the Chateau de Ramaza,
an original picture of "Jacques Vincent
Telamolin," Huron chief and painter,
with the information "his portrait, pain-
ted by himself"; we give as our first
illustration a reproduction of this
painting, showing around the chief's
neck a medal which seems to be the
one in question; but as the original drawing
has the name "Canada" on the medal,
and since none of these names have
in reality this designation, we are
permitted to believe that Telamolin gave

free rein to his imagination. This chief
"the last of the true Hurons," was well
known in Quebec for 40 yrs; he pos-
sessed an extraordinary natural
talent for drawing, and has produced
some really remarkable coins altho he
never had any instructors. He was
also a philosopher after the manner
of Diogenes; in the last years of his
life he was often seen walking the
streets of Quebec dressed in tatters
and the Society of Archeology own
of his photographs taken by Lecomte
in this ragged condition - { see first
illustration }
One must admit therefore without reservation
that the medal "Victoria 1840" is in its
place in this book as an Indian medal.
It has on the obverse the bust of the
Queen by W. Wyon, with a diadem

✓

of the Maltese cross and roses, and
the legend: "VICTORIA DEI
GRATIA BRITANNIARUM
REGINA F.D." on the reverse the
royal arms, nearly similar to those
on the medal of George III, 1814, with
the exception of the escutcheon of Hanover
which has disappeared & the date
which has been replaced by 1840.
It measures 75 millimeters but there
exist two other modules of 60 & 38
millimeters & on the latter the legend
on the obverse is shortened.

(See Figure 19) This medal is
very rare in this state - twenty
later the Prince de Galles adapted
it to his American visit, having ar-
ranged upon it his device & the
date 1860, as will be seen later.

copies of this adaptation are found
much more frequently.

Médaille de Micmacs 1842 - The
following coin is wrongly designated
under the name of "Médaille du Traité
d'Ashturton" as having been given
"To the Micmacs & other Indians
who assisted Lord Ashturton in
the capacity of guides or otherwise, in the
fixing of the boundaries of the frontier
between Canada & the United States." It
is very different from those which we have
just described, as the obverse bears simply
the bust in reduced size of the Queen, with-
out ornament or legend, but surrounded
by a large band, intended no doubt to
be engraved with the names & titles of
the recipients; the reverse has the royal
arms surrounded with a circle bearing

12

the legend: "VICTORIA DEI GRA
TIA BRITANNIARUM RE-
GINA FID. DEF." The only
known is of a much greater thickness
than ^{are} those of the ordinary Indian
medals, and is 65 millimeters in diameter.
See Figure 20. The Library of Parlia-
ment owns one of these medals, having
still the cord by which it was worn,
and bearing the following inscription
engraved in the space on the obverse
for that purpose: "Presented to
Joseph M. Hkabeetch, Chief of the Micmac
Indians at Restigouche, by the Minister
of War and Colonies, by Command of
the Queen, Jan. 25, 1842." As
Lord Ashburton only embarked on
his mission in February 1842, it
was not during his visit that these

medals were distributed; if they relate
to the establishment of the frontier
fixed by the treaty that bears his
name, we must conclude that
they were presented on the occasion
of the preliminary negotiations,
in order to conciliate the tribes
whose Territory it was necessary
to cross, or to recompense those
who were participating in the
negotiations.

The conclusion of this agreement
did not cause great rejoicing
in England, as Lord Ashburton
had not sufficient force
to combat successfully the
diplomacy of Daniel Webster,
according to statements made
by Devitt in his work "Canada

since the Union of 1841. Consequently,
he lost more than this settlement and
large part of the territory to
which our rights had been established.
All the same, he was compensated,
and the treaty was ratified
by the English Parliament,
which was happy at last
to have the burning question
settled - a question which
the arbitrations of the King of
Holland had only served
to defer in 1818, but Lord
Palmerston avenged himself
by calling this mission
Ashburton's Capitulation. 47
Now it happens that the
medal of the Abolition does
not coincide in any

particular with the establish-
ment of the frontier of New
Brunswick; and here is its
history:

The Micmacs of Ristigonche
had for a long time had com-
plaints that they were
unjustly treated in regard
to the fishing laws. They de-
cided to send to the Queen
a delegation composed of chief
Joseph Marie St Kabeulat, &
of the captains Francois le Boe
and Pierre Basquet, in order to
secure an improvement in the
laws relating to their fisheries
to ask that their hunting
equipment, which they had
been obliged to leave every

year from Quebec, should be distributed to them on their premises, and also to advance the funds necessary for the completion of their chapel, on which work had been suspended for three years. Capt. O'Halloran of the 69th regiment, who had been named "Great White Chief" a title equivalent to that of "superintendent" of this tribe, gave the delegates a letter of recommendation to Lord Stanley, dated Nov. 19, 84, and put them on board of a merchant ship sailing for Eng. The minister of the colonies received rather credibly the petitioners who had come to solicit pecuniary aid "without means of subsistence in Eng. & having made no provision in returning to their own country, etc."

as he expressed himself bitterly
to Sir Wm. Culbrooke in a letter dated
Jan. 13, 1842. Cap. O'Halloran, the author of
this prank, was forcibly reprimanded.
Our delegates were not even permitted to see
Queen, but each rec. a medal, as a compensation,
with a letter from Downing St. dated Feb.
1842, saying after the usual compliments
"Her Majesty has not been able to grant
you an interview, but Her Majesty has signified
Her Pleasure that you should each be presented
with a Medal in token of the interest which
Her Majesty takes in your Welfare." Pub. Arch.

A terse mention of this visit
is found in the third volume
of the "Melange Religieux" (1901), and
the official correspondence on
this subject exchanged between the
Bureau of the Colonies & the Governor

of Canada are most interesting;
From these letters can be seen
that the Micmacs were exemplary,
they already practiced total abstinence,
they were industrious, and they were
genuinely entreated for instruction.
The delegates were sent back to
their country.

By way of New York; now if their visit
had not all the immediate success they
had hoped for, it had at least the
effect of opening the eyes of the minister
to the precarious situation of the Micmacs,
and resulted finally in an improvement
of their living conditions.

This medal engraved by B. Wyon
was certainly not struck with
the sole purpose of presenting
it to the Micmac delegates;

we shall continue later to study
its identity.

Châteauguay, Chrysler's Farm et
Fort Detroit.

In 1848 Queen Victoria caused
some military medals to be struck
for the survivors of the troops which
had taken part in the campaign
of 1793 to 1814, according to the
custom inaugurated in England
with the medal of the battle of Waterloo.

The Indian warriors who had
fought in the battles of Chrysler's Farm
of Châteauguay and at the capture
of Fort Detroit in the war of 1812-1
had the same right to these
prephies as had the survivors of
the colonial troops; but as there
were only 120 Indians present

in the battle of Châteauguay; it
can be readily seen that the survivors
of these warriors were very rare in 1848.
and as it is probable that several
of those who had a right to the
medal did not claim it, either through
ignorance or timidity, it is not sur-
prising that those of these medals that
bear an Indian name are very
rare. Indeed, Dr. Brown (loc. cit.) men-
tions that only a few were claimed
by the Indians. These medals bear
on the obverse the bust of Queen Victoria,
crowned with a diadem ornamented with
small crosses and fleur-de-lis with
the legend "VICTORIA REGINA"
and on the reverse the dates "1793-1814",
and the reverse also shows Britannia
landing, crowning Wellington, kneeling

before her, and the British lion conch at her feet, and the legend "For the British Army, in the League of the dates 1793-1814". A silver clasp is fastened to a pivot which is soldered to the medal, carries a silver bar on which is inscribed the word "Chateaugay". It is worn with a red ribbon bordered with blue. The combatants of Chrysler's Farm & of Fort Mifflin received, to mark on their medals silver bars commemorating those encounters; the name of the recipient and his grade are stamped on the edge of the medal.

(See Figure 21)

Prince de Galles, ^(Wales) 1860

The visit of the Prince of

Wales (later Edward VII) to Canada
in 1860, furnished the occasion
for a distribution of medals to the
Indian chiefs who had flocked to-
gether to pay him their respects; but
no special pieces were struck for
this event. The 1848 Victoria medal
was used, and on the obverse,
on either side of the bust of the queen,
were engraved the three shield
columns which are the emblem
of the Prince of Wales, and his motto
"ICH DIEN", as well as the date
1860 (See Figure 22).

This voyage of the Prince of Wales
to America had been decided upon
in response to an address of the provincial
parliament of Canada, inviting the
queen & the royal family to visit the country.

on the occasion of the completion of Victoria bridge at Montreal, on the invitation of President Buchanan, the Prince terminated his visit by passing through the United States, where he travelled under the name of Lord Renfrew for the protocol required that he should lay aside the royal state on leaving the British possessions.

The Indian tribes seized with eagerness this opportunity to express their loyalty to the son of their sovereign. They went with presents of wampum & other Indian objects to different points of the itinerary followed by the royal train, and they received medals, of which the largest, according to Robert Bell in his "Visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the

British North American Provinces,) were intended for the chiefs & covered the entire palm of the hand, while the smaller ones had about the diameter of a half-crown." It was on this occasion that the prince, struck by the intelligence of the young delegate chosen to make the address of the Six Nations at Bradford, invited him to study at the University of Oxford. He was a Mohawk Indian named Orontyatekha, at that time twenty years of age, who later practiced medicine & took an active part in benefiting the world. A medal was struck in his honor & he himself owned an interesting Indian collection of which the largest part is today in the University of Toronto.

First Insurrection of the Métis. - The

have now arrived at the troubled period
of the first insurrection of the North-West
caused in 1869 by the haste of the
Canadian Government to take possession
of the immense territory stretching from
the 49th degree of latitude to the Arctic
Ocean, and from Lake Superior to
the Rocky Mountains. This royal domain
had been granted to the government
by the Hudson Bay Co. & Wm. MacDowall
had been immediately named governor.
When they saw this important juncture
arise, accompanied by an army of de-
voted men charged to survey the territory, the
Indians believed that they wished to dis-
possess them of their lands, and, secretly
encouraged by some employees
of the Hudson Bay Co, who looked with
displeasure on this invasion, they revolted.

took possession of Fort Carri (Winnipeg
at present), and proclaimed their inde-
pendence, with John Bruce, Scotch colonist,
as president & Louis Riel as Secretary
of State. The uprising was of short-
duration, but did not terminate with-
out the regrettable execution of Thomas
Scott after the semblance of a trial
conducted by Riel who, meanwhile had
replaced Bruce as president.

At this time, 1871, British Columbia
became part of the Dominion of
Canada. A condition of its entrance
was the construction of the Canadian
Pacific railway. Profiting by their ex-
perience with the Métis uprising,
the government decided to gain the good-
will of the Indian tribes before making
wrecks across their territory. It therefore

named a commission to make treaties with
the Indians of the North-west, and, as we
had always been their weakness, one
of the conditions of these treaties stipulated
that each chief should receive a
columb, a flag, & a medal as a
mark of distinction.

Treaties no. 172, 1871 - But as the pre-
paration of an appropriate medal de-
manded a certain time the commission
quite embarrassed when the time arrived
for the first distribution. There was nothing
to do but to send to London for a certain
number ^{of medals} of a matrix which had been
engraved by Wyon to be distributed as
prizes - The obverse the
of the queen, wearing a diadem or ame-
nted with small crosses and fleur-de-lis
with the legend "VICTORIA RE"

3-1NA," & on the reverse a garland of
ak-leaves. Besides this medal, intended
for the chiefs, it was stipulated give
every Indian, man woman & child, ^{should}
receive the sum of three dollars per year,
as a compensation;

(See Figure 23)

This medal, measuring 57 milli-
meters was distributed to the signers
of the Treaty No. 1-2, ^{which were} concluded ^{during}
the first year of the work of the commission
in August 1871, but as the chiefs
showed some disappointment because
of its smallness, the commission decided
to satisfy them in this respect, & therefore
employed a goldsmith named Hardy,
in Montreal, to make one the following
year after a design furnished by the

government of Ottawa.

Treaties contemplated for 1872

This design comprised the medal of the Confederation, struck in 1867, representing on the obverse the bust of the queen wearing a veil, a diadem ornamented with small crosses & fleur-de-lis & a necklace of pearls, with the legend: "VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D." on the reverse, Britannia seated with a lion at her knees, receiving the homage of 4 young women representing the 4 provinces which had entered the Confederation, and the legend: "JUVENTAS ET PATRI VIGOR, CANADA INSTAURATA 1867"; to this coin which measured already 72 millimeters, the design added a band of 11 millimeters wide

which the obverse bore the legend:
"DOMINION OF CANADA CHIEFS"
MEDAL 1872, & the reverse "INDIANS
OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES"
(See Figure 24)

tending - not having the tools necessary
for striking a medal of this dimension
resorted to electrotyping, and delivered
to the government 25 electrotypes
4 millimeters in diameter, and ten
millimeters thick, & having exactly the ap-
pearance of a silver medal; but re-
sented the robust health of an
Indian to be able to carry this
millstone suspension about the neck.
The chiefs received the medal
with great joy, but they soon ascertained
that "all that glitters is not gold", and
then they saw of what a deceit they had

been the victims, they did not hesitate to
pass their disdain of the false coins, and
recriminated so loudly that they the medals
were exchanged for the artistic ones
which were struck the following year.

Some less powerful chiefs had meanwhile
received quite simply the medal of
the Confederation, in plated silver, but
without the encircling band. It was one
of these which was given to Sitting Bull
the famous Sioux chief who had settled
in Canada after his quarrels with
his American troops; this medal is
to-day in my collection, and shows
the stain made by the nitric acid
used by its recipient to determine
whether or not it were made of solid
silver.

Treaties of 1873-1877 The nego-

tions did not result in any treaty in
1872, so that Hendry's medal,
bearing that date perpetuated an
historical error; treaty no 3 was
signed only in 1873, and the others
every year following until 1877. In
the interval the treaties commission
had been made ready, and the
Canadian government had had designed
by the famous artist Wyon, of London,
a splendid medal of 76 millimeters,
carving the bust of the queen, with the
crown, diadem, & necklace, as on the
medal of the Confederation, & the legend
"VICTORIA REGINA"; the reverse
presents in the foreground an Eng-
lish officer & an Indian chief
shaking hands close by an Indian
campment; in the background

the prairie and a sun radiating
its beams on the horizon. The legend
is composed of the words "Indian
Treaty No. ..." & the date 187...
leaving the number of the treaty &
the year of its date to be indicated
by the stamp.

(See Figure 25)

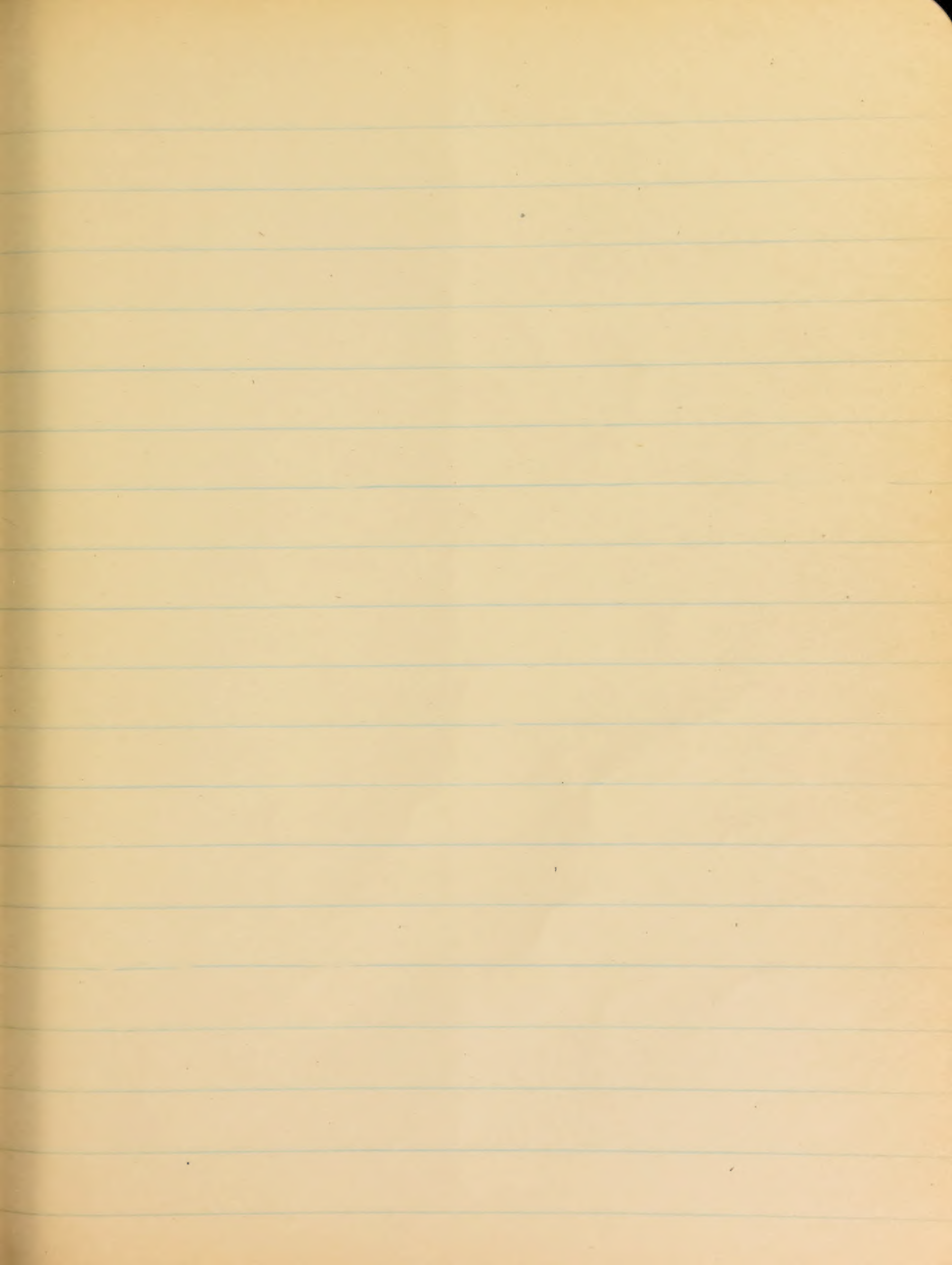
Thus seven treaties were signed
between the Canadian government
& the Indian tribes of the Northwest
in the course of the years from 1871
to 1877; in the last five treaties
the government generously paid
at the rate of five dollars per head
the indemnity accorded to the Indians
for abandoning their territories, &
if the chiefs were discontented with
the medals of the first Treaties, they

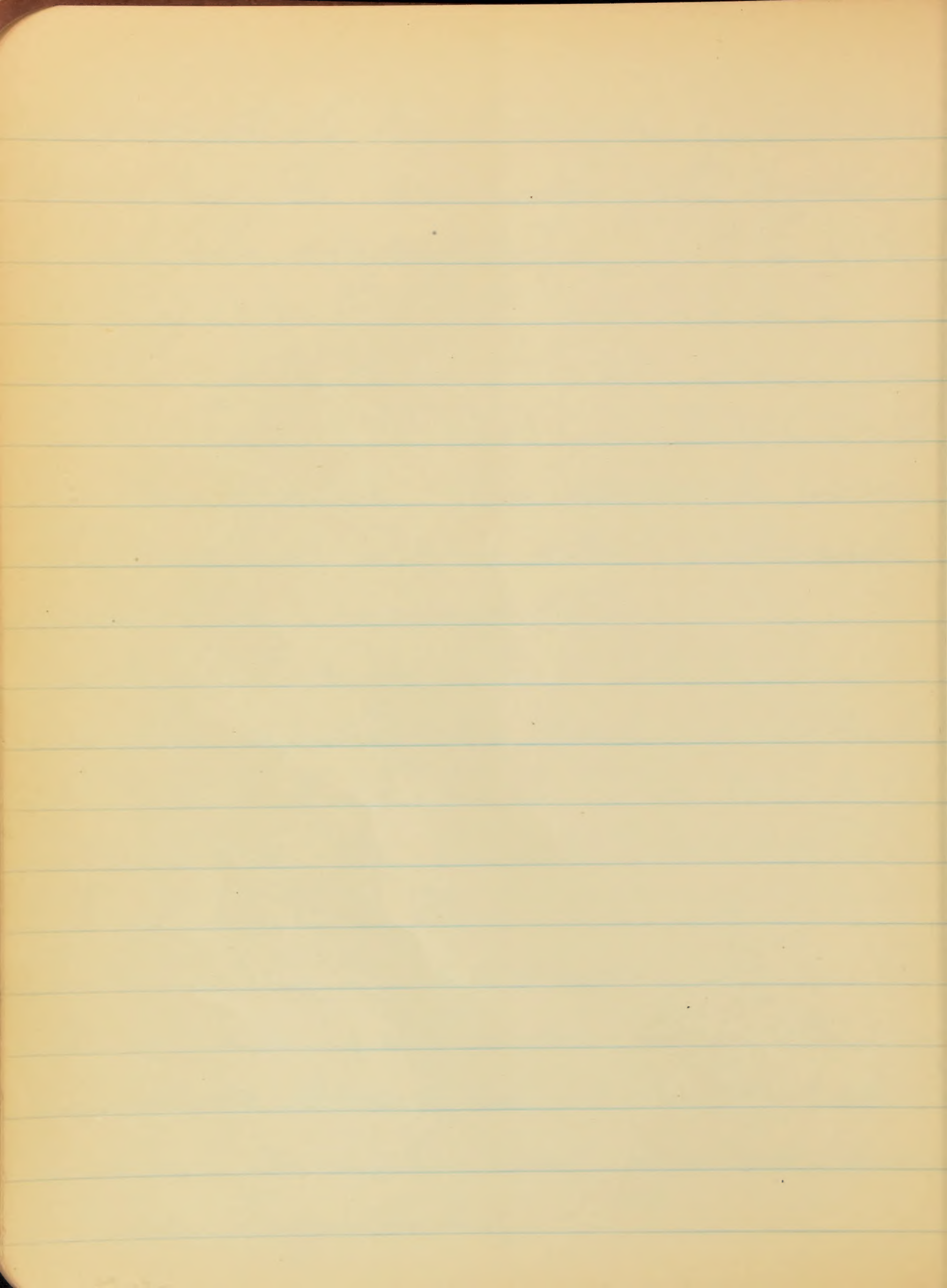
appeared entirely antiquated, and
poorly so, with those of the last.

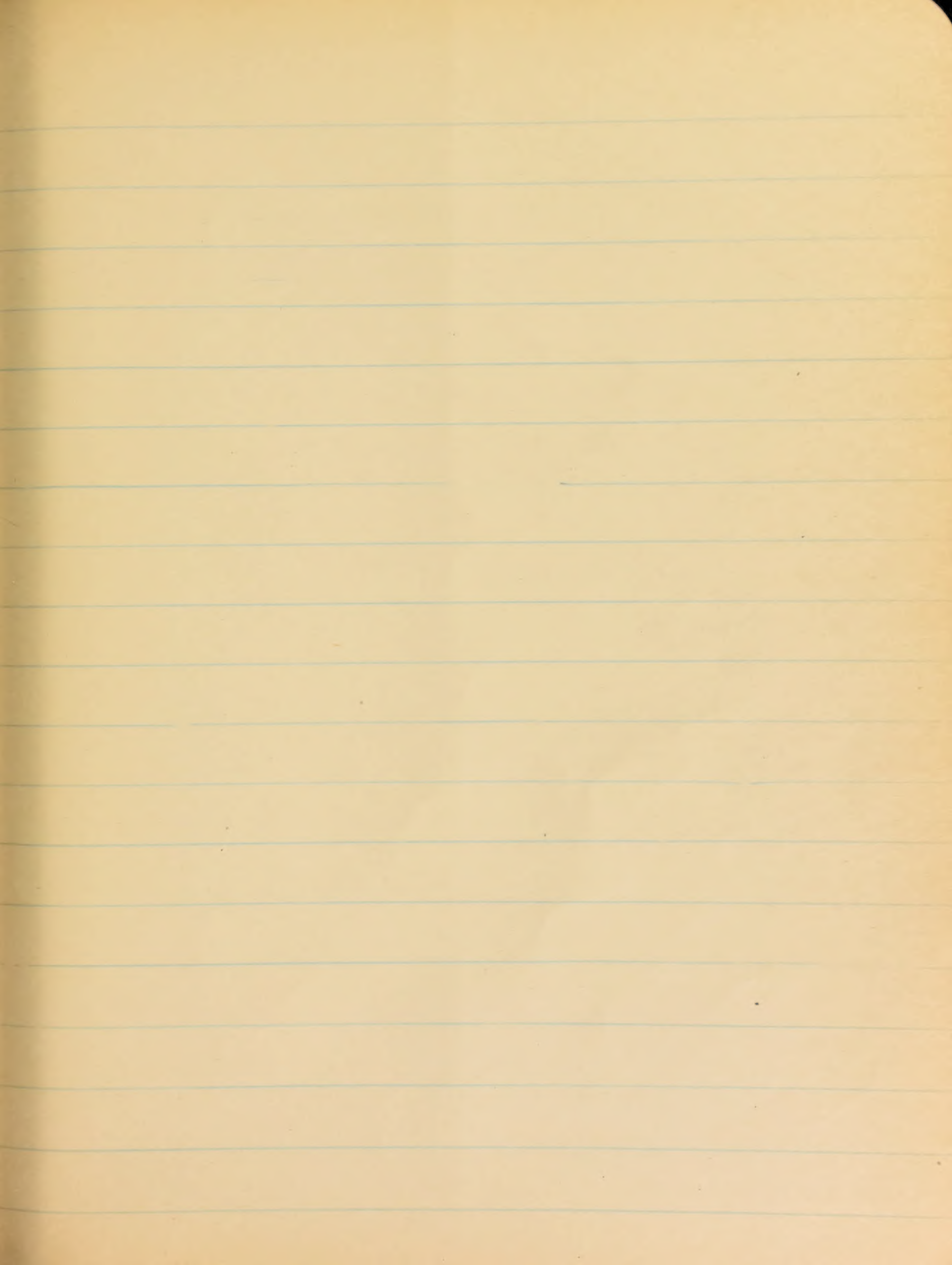
Duke & Duchess of Cornwall & York, 1901.
In order to bring to an end the
series of these medals of English
origin we need only mention
one more, the one which was presented
by the Duke & Duchess of York (later
George V & Queen Marie) to the chiefs
of the Indian tribes on the occasion of
their royal highnesses to Canada
in 1901.

This medal was made in Toronto
by P.W. Ellis & Co., and measured
8 millimeters; it has on the obverse
the busts placed side by side of
the Duke in uniform & of the queen
with a diadem, reduced, and

surrounded by boughs of maple
leaves in the perimeter of the medal
and the inscriptions "THEIR
ROYAL HIGHNESSES
THE DUKE AND DUCHES
OF CORNWALL & YORK
in the field; the reverse bears
the royal arms, also reduced,
and the inscription:
"CALGARY, SEP. 28TH, 1901"
in the exergue, and the legend
"PRESENTED TO HEAD
CHIEFS IN COMMEMORATION
OF ASSEMBLY OF INDIAN
TRIBES," covering its entire
perimeter. It was struck in
silver & bronze, and had attached
to it a small ring for suspension
(See Figure 26)







Page

Christmas tree	45-modules
History of Canada	289 récipiendaire
Parc-au-cerfs.	"
Bellone-	"
Acadia	"
avant tout	"
titre	"
Nouvelle France	"

See:

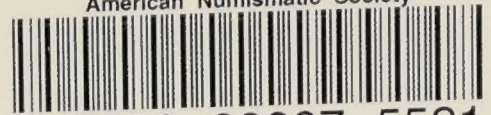
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matrix

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